WEST Search History

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DATE: Wednesday, March 21, 2007

Hide?	Set Name	Query	Hit Count
	DB=PGPB; PLUR=YES; OP=OR		
☐	L1	ottinger.in. and renin	0
☐	L2	ottinger.in. and renin$	0
☐	L3	ottinger.in.	19
☐	L4	isabel.in. and renin	6
☐	L5	microemulsion.ti.	99
☐	L6	L5 and renin.ti.	0
☐	L7	L5 and preconcentrate	3
	DB=USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI; PLUR=YES; OP=OR		
☐	L8	microemulsion.ti. and preconcentrate.ti.	26

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

Print

Search Results - Record(s) 1 through 26 of 26 returned.

☐ 1. 6063762. 03 Sep 98; 16 May 00. Cyclosporin-containing microemulsion preconcentrate composition. Hong; Chung Il, et al. 514/11; 424/451 424/452 424/455 424/456 436/506 514/784 514/785 514/786 514/885 514/937 514/962 514/970 514/975. A61K009/48 A61K009/10 .

☐ 2. 6028067. 27 Apr 98; 22 Feb 00. Cyclosporin-containing microemulsion preconcentrate composition. Hong; Chung Il, et al. 514/200; 514/937 514/951. A61K031/545 .

☐ 3. 5998365. 15 Jun 98; 07 Dec 99. Microemulsion preconcentrates comprising cyclosporins. Sherman; Bernard Charles. 514/11; 424/455 424/489 514/885 514/937 514/938 514/963 514/964 514/970. A61K038/00 A61K038/13 .

☐ 4. EP001729748A1. 17 Dec 04. 13 Dec 06. MICROEMULSION PRECONCENTRATE COMPRISING A RENIN INHIBITOR. OTTINGER, ISABEL.

☐ 5. WO2005058291A1. 17 Dec 04. 30 Jun 05. MICROEMULSION PRECONCENTRATE COMPRISING A RENIN INHIBITOR. OTTINGER, ISABEL. A61K031/00; A61K031/165 A61K009/107 A61P009/00 A61P009/12 A61P009/10 A61P027/06 A61P025/00.

☐ 6. WO003055466A1. 26 Dec 02. 10 Jul 03. MICROEMULSION PRECONCENTRATE. CHOI, JAE-MOOK, et al. A61K009/107;.

☐ 7. WO003032949A1. 17 Oct 02. 24 Apr 03. NOVEL CYCLOSPORIN ANALOG MICROEMULSION PRECONCENTRATES. NAICKER, SELVARAJ, et al. A61K009/107; A61K038/13.

☐ 8. WO002083098A1. 04 Mar 02. 24 Oct 02. COENZYME Q10 CONTAINING MICROEMULSION PRECONCENTRATES AND MICROEMULSIONS. SUPERSAXO, ANDREAS WERNER, et al. A61K009/107; A61K031/122.

☐ 9. GB002353473A. 26 May 99. 28 Feb 01. Microemulsion preconcentrates containing a piperidine substance P antagonist. LANG, STEFFEN, et al. A61K031/47; A61K009/107.

☐ 10. WO009961025A1. 26 May 99. 02 Dec 99. MICROEMULSION PRECONCENTRATES CONTAINING A PIPERIDINE SUBSTANCE P ANTAGONIST. LANG, STEFFEN, et al. A61K031/47; A61K009/107.

☐ 11. WO009956727A2. 07 May 99. 11 Nov 99. SOLVENT/COSOLVENT FREE MICROEMULSION AND EMULSION PRECONCENTRATE DRUG DELIVERY SYSTEMS. RAMTOOLA, ZEBUNNISSA, et al. A61K009/107;.

☐ 12. WO009900002A2. 16 Oct 98. 07 Jan 99. CYCLOSPORIN-CONTAINING MICROEMULSION PRECONCENTRATE COMPOSITION. HONG, CHUNG IL, et al. A61K009/48;.

☐ 13. WO009830204A1. 13 Jan 98. 16 Jul 98. PHARMACEUTICAL MICROEMULSION PRECONCENTRATES COMPRISING CYCLOSPORINS. SHERMAN, BERNARD CHARLES.

A61K009/107; A61K038/13.

☐ 14. GB002315216A. 23 May 94. 28 Jan 98. Microemulsion preconcentrates comprising FK 506. FRICKER, GERD, et al. A61K009/107;.

☐ 15. WO009722358A1. 03 Dec 96. 26 Jun 97. MICROEMULSION PRECONCENTRATES COMPRISING CYCLOSPORINS. SHERMAN, BERNARD CHARLES. A61K038/13; A61K009/107.

☐ 16. WO2003055466A. Microemulsion preconcentrate useful in an oral pharmaceutical preparation comprises active component, oil, surfactant and hydrophilic solvent. BAEK, M, et al. A61K009/08 A61K009/10 A61K009/107 A61K009/48 A61K031/195 A61K031/56 A61K031/704 A61K031/7072 A61K038/00 A61K038/12 A61K038/13 A61K047/14 A61K047/44.

☐ 17. EP 1249231A. New microemulsion preconcentrate useful for the treatment of pain, rheumatism and arthritis comprises non-steroidal antiinflammatory drug, triglyceride and a surface active agent. SUPERSAXO, A W, et al. A61K009/107 A61K009/48.

☐ 18. EP 1249230A. Microemulsion preconcentrate, useful for treatment of, e.g. cardiovascular disorders, muscular dystrophy and male infertility, comprises triglyceride, surface active component containing a surfactant and a ubiquinone. SUPERSAXO, A W, et al. A61K009/107 A61K031/122 A61K047/06 A61P009/00 C11D017/00.

☐ 19. WO 200128519A. Microemulsion preconcentrate and microemulsion comprises triglyceride with omega-9 and/or omega-6 fatty acid stabilized with polyoxyethylene type tenside surfactant. SUPERSAXO, A W, et al. A61K009/107 A61K009/48.

☐ 20. WO 200128518A. Pharmaceutical microemulsion preconcentrate and microemulsion comprises triglyceride, omega-9 and/or omega-6 fatty acid, cyclosporin compound and polyoxyethylene type tenside stabilizer. SUPERSAXO, A W, et al. A61K009/107 A61K009/48 A61K038/13.

☐ 21. WO 200128520A. Microemulsion preconcentrate containing triglyceride, fatty acid and surfactant, spontaneously forming emulsion in water, useful as carrier for water-insoluble active agents, e.g. drugs. SUPERSAXO, W, et al. A61K007/00 A61K009/107 A61K009/48 A61K038/12 A61K038/13 A61K047/12 A61K047/14 A61K047/34.

☐ 22. WO 9956727A. Self-emulsifying preconcentrate pharmaceutical composition forming oil-in-water microemulsion or emulsion upon dilution with aqueous solution. CLARKE, N M, et al. A61K009/107 A61K009/48.

☐ 23. WO 9929335A. Oral cyclosporin microemulsion preconcentrates used to prevent allograft rejection following transplantation of tissues or organs. CHOI, N H, et al. A61K038/13.

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☐ 25. US 5998365A. Pharmaceutical composition in form of microemulsion preconcentrate - comprises cyclosporin dissolved in solvent system which also comprises hydrophobic component, hydrophilic component and surfactant. SHERMAN, B C. A61K009/107 A61K038/00 A61K038/13 A61K047/08.

☐ 26. EP 760237A. Preconcentrate compsn. for admin. of water-insoluble drugs, esp. cyclosporin - comprise vegetable oil glyceride cpds., lecithin and another surfactant, and is mixed with hydrophilic phase to give stable oil-in-water microemulsion. HAMIED, Y K, et al. A61K000/00 A61K009/107 A61K009/113 A61K037/00 A61K038/13 A61K047/44.

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☐ 2. 20040152612. 07 Jan 04. 05 Aug 04. Coenzyme q10 containing microemulsion preconcentrates and microemulsions. Supersaxo, Andreas, et al. 510/407; 510/421 C11D017/00.

☐ 3. 20020146375. 28 Jun 01. 10 Oct 02. Cosmetic or pharmaceutical lecithin-containing gels or low viscosity lecithin-containing O/W microemulsions. Schreiber, Jorg, et al. 424/59; 424/70.23 A61K007/42 A61K007/075 A61K007/08.

(((DELTA-AMINO-GAMMA-HYDROXY-OMEGA-A-RYL-ALKANOIC)!) or ((DELTA-AMINO-GAMMA-HYDROXY-OMEGA-ARYLALKANOIC | DELTA-AMINO-GAMMA-HYDROXY-OMEGA-ARYL-ALKANOIC | DELTA-AMINO-GAMMA-HYDROXY-OMEGA-ARYL-ALKA-NOIC | DELTA-AMINO-GAMMA-HYDROXY-OMEGA-ARYL-ALKANECARBOXAMIDES | DELTA-AMINO-GAMMA-HYDROXY-OMEGA-ARYL-ALKANECARBOX-AMIDES | DELTA-AMINO-GAMMA-HYDROXY-OMEGA-ARYL-ALKAN-ECARBOXAMIDES | DELTA-AMINO-GAMMA-HYDROXY-OMEGA-ARYL-ALKAN-ECARBOX-AMIDES | DELTA-AMINO-GAMMA-HYDROXY-ALPHA-ARYL-ALKAN-ECARBOXAMIDES | DELTA-AMINO-GAMMA-HYDROXY-ALPHA-ARYL-ALKANECARBOXAMIDES | DELTA-AMINO-GAMMAHYDROXY-OMEGA-ARYLALKANECARBOXAMIDES)!))		32	L8

DB=TDBD,DWPI,JPAB,EPAB,USOC,USPT,PGPB; PLUR=YES; OP=OR

L9	(W/O)!	14928	L9
L10	(W/O)!	14928	L10
L11	(O/W | O/WATER | O/WATER-SENSITIVE)!	9514	L11
L12	(MICELLAR | MICELLAES | MICELLAE-CONTAINING | MICELLARAGGREGATES | MICELLARDISPERSION | MICELLARDISPERSIONS | MICELLARIZARION | MICELLARIZATION | MICELLARIZED | MICELLARLY | MICELLARSOLUTIONS | MICELLARSURFACTANT | MICELLARPOLYMER | MICELLANOUS | "MICELLANOL.TM" | MICELLANOIC | "MICELLANE.TM" | MICELLANES | MICELLANEOUS | MICELLAI)!	8538	L12
L13	(MICELL)!	883	L13
L14	(MICELLARY/VESICULARY | MICELLAR-BASED | MICELLAR-BRIDGING | MICELLARY | MICELLARSURFACTANT |	54	L14

	MICELLARSOLUTIONS | MICELLARPOLYMER | MICELLARLY)!	
L15	(NANOPARTICIE | NANOPARTICIES | "NANOPARTICIES[.SUP.16]" | NANOPARTICILATE | NANOPARTICL | NANOPARTICLAES | NANOPARTICLAS | NANOPARTICLATE | NANOPARTICLCES | NANOPARTICLCS | NANOPARTICLE | NANOPARTICLEA | NANOPARTICLEBASED | NANOPARTICLECOMPOSITE | NANOPARTICLED | NANOPARTICLES | NANOPARTICLENA | "NANOPARTICLEL.SUP.11" | NANOPARTICLELS | NANOPARTICLEDS | NANOPARTICLECAN)!	25233 L15
L16	(NANOPARTICLESARE | NANOPARTICLESELF | NANOPARTICLESELF-DISPERSING | NANOPARTICLESFIBER | NANOPARTICLESFOR | NANOPARTICLESL | NANOPARTICLESM | NANOPARTICLESTO)!	10 L16
L17	(NANOPARTICLESURFACE | NANOPARTICLESUSED | NANOPARTICLESUSEFUL | NANOPARTICLESWHICH | NANOPARTICLES2003 | NANOPARTICLES-A | NANOPARTICLES-ALL | NANOPARTICLES-ALSO | NANOPARTICLES-AND)!	34 L17
L18	(NANOPARTICLES-BASED | NANOPARTICLES-BIS | NANOPARTICLES-BOTH | NANOPARTICLES-BOUND | NANOPARTICLES-BUILDING)!	20 L18
	(NANOPARTICLES-CHARACTERIZATION |	

L19	NANOPARTICLES-COMPOSED | NANOPARTICLES-COMPRISING | NANOPARTICLES-CONCENTRATED | NANOPARTICLES-CONJUGATED | NANOPARTICLES-CONTAINING | NANOPARTICLES-CONTAININ-G)!	30 L19
L20	(NANOPARTICLES-DISPERSED | NANOPARTICLES-DISPERSION | NANOPARTICLES-ENTRAPPING | NANOPARTICLES-FOR | NANOPARTICLES-FORMING | NANOPARTICLES-FROM)!	14 L20
L21	(NANOPARTICLES-HAVE | NANOPARTICLES-INCLUDING | NANOPARTICLES-INVENTIVE | NANOPARTICLES-INDEPENDENT)!	6 L21
L22	(NANOPARTICLES-MARKED | NANOPARTICLES-LIKE | NANOPARTICLES-LIGAND | NANOPARTICLES-LABELED | NANOPARTICLES-KNOWN | NANOPARTICLES-JUST | NANOPARTICLES-IS)!	12 L22
L23	(NANOPARTICLES-MODIFIED | NANOPARTICLES-NANOCLUSTERS | NANOPARTICLES-NANOTUBE | NANOPARTICLES-NOVEL)!	127 L23
L24	(NANOPARTICLES-MODIFIED | NANOPARTICLES-NANOCLUSTERS | NANOPARTICLES-NANOTUBE | NANOPARTICLES-NOVEL)!	127 L24
L25	(NANOPARTICLES-MODIFIED | NANOPARTICLES-NANOCLUSTERS | NANOPARTICLES-NANOTUBE | NANOPARTICLES-NOVEL)!	127 L25
L26	(NANOPARTICLES-POLYMER | NANOPARTICLES-PHYSICOCHEMICAL | NANOPARTICLES-P)!	6 L26
	(NANOPARTICLES-PREPARATION | NANOPARTICLES-PRIMARY |	

L27	NANOPARTICLES-SONICATED | NANOPARTICLES-SUBPICOMOLAR)!	38 L27
L28	(NANO-PARTICLE | NANO-PARTICLES | NANO-PARTICLES-COMPRISING | NANO-PARTICLES-CONTAINING | NANO-PARTICLES/CLUSTERS | NANO-PARTICLES/MICROMETER | NANO-PARICLE | NANO-PARTCILES | NANO-PARTICAL | NANO-PARTICALES | NANO-PARTICELS | NANO-PARTICIES | NANO-PARTICLAR | NANO-PARTICE/ORGANIC)!	6268 L28
L29	(NANO-PARTICLES/ULTRA-FINE-PARTICLES | NANO-PARTICLES/ULTRA-FINE-PARTIC-LES | NANO-PARTICLES/MICRO-SPHERES | NANO-PARTICLES/RODS | NANO-PARTICLES/SILICA | NANO-PARTICLES/SPHERES | NANO-PARTICLES/TRANSPARENT | NANO-PARTICLES/TUBES)!	12 L29
L30	(NANO-PARTICLES* | NANO-PARTICLE-CONTAINED | NANO-PARTICLE-CONTAINING | NANO-PARTICLE-DISPERSED | NANO-PARTICLE-LIGAND)!	13 L30
L31	(NANO-PARTICLE-LIKE | NANO-PARTICLE-NANO-PARTICLE | NANO-PARTICLE-P-A | NANO-PARTICLE-STRUCTURE)!	5 L31
L32	(NANO-PARTICLE/MICRO-PARTICLE | NANO-PARTICLE/MOLECULAR | NANO-PARTICLE/MICRO-PARTICLE/SUBSTRATE | NANO-PARTICLE/NANO-STRUCTURED | NANO-PARTICLE/POLYMER | NANO-PARTICLE/ROD | NANO-PARTICLE/ORGANIC)!	6 L32
L33	(NANO-PARTICLIZED)!	3 L33
L34	(ALISKIREN | ALISKIREN-BY | ALISKIREN-COATED | ALISKIRIN)!	64 L34

L35	(ALISKIREN | ALISKIREN-BY | ALISKIREN-COATED | ALISKIRIN)!	64 L35
L36	(MICRO-EMULSAONS | MICRO-EMULSFYING | MICRO-EMULSIFIABLE | MICRO-EMULSIFICATION | MICRO-EMULSIFICATON | MICRO-EMULSIFIED | MICRO-EMULSIFIED/SOLUBILIZED | MICRO-EMULSIFIER | MICRO-EMULSIFIERS | MICRO-EMULSIFY | MICRO-EMULSIFYING)!	188 L36
L37	(MICRO-EMULSIO | MICRO-EMULSION | MICRO-EMULSIONS | MICRO-EMULSION-A | MICRO-EMULSION-BASED | MICRO-EMULSION-COMPRISED | MICRO-EMULSION-FORMING | MICRO-EMULSION-OIL | MICRO-EMULSIYING)!	1976 L37
L38	(MICRO-EMUSION | MICRO-EMUSLIONS | MICRO-ENAPSULATED | MICRO-ENCAP | MICRO-ENCAPSTILATED)!	5 L38
L39	(RENIN | RENINAND)!	9392 L39
L40	(RENINANTAGONISTS)!	1 L40
L41	(RENIN-INHIBING | RENIN-INHBITORS | RENIN-INHIBITING | RENIN-INHIBITION | RENIN-INHIBITOR | RENIN-INHIBITORS | RENIN-INHIBITORY)!	546 L41
L42	(RENIN-INHIBING | RENIN-INHBITORS | RENIN-INHIBITING | RENIN-INHIBITION | RENIN-INHIBITOR | RENIN-INHIBITORS | RENIN-INHIBITORY)!	546 L42
L43	(5654445 | 5654445A)!	3 L43

DB=PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI,TDBD; PLUR=YES; OP=OR

L44	(l9 or l10) and l11	4826 L44
L45	l41 or l42 or l40 or l34 or l35 or l8	617 L45
L46	l12-l32 or l44	11425849 L46
L47	l12 or l13 or l14 or l15 or l16 or l17 or l18 or l19 or 20 or l21 or l22 or l23 or l24 or l25 or l26 or l27 or l28 or l29 or l30 or l31 or l32 or l44	10134942 L47

L48	L47 and l45	438 L48
L49	L12 L13 L14 L15 L16 L17 L18 L19 L20 L21 L22 L23 L24 L25 L26 L27 L28 L29 L30 L31 L32 L44	42934 L49
L50	L49 AND L45	16 L50
L51	microemuls$	20911 L51
L52	L51 and (L41 OR L42 OR L40 OR L34 OR L35 OR L8)	14 L52
L53	5,633,226	24 L53
L54	5,633,226 OR 5,646,109 OR 5,444,041 OR 5,688,761	94 L54
L55	L54 and (renin or aliskiren or ankiren or enalkiren or remikiren or L41 OR L42 OR L40 OR L34 OR L35 OR L8)	4 L55
L56	424/9.321/ccls	0 L56
L57	424/9.321.ccls.	139 L57
L58	424/9.321.clas.	0 L58
L59	424/401/ccls.	0 L59
L60	424/401.ccls.	6996 L60
L61	424/450.ccls.	3729 L61
L62	424/1.21.ccls.	204 L62
L63	424/9.321.ccls.	139 L63
L64	424/9.51.ccls.	231 L64
L65	264/4.1.ccls.	1083 L65
L66	264/4.3.ccls.	839 L66
L67	264/4.6.ccls.	413 L67
L68	514/937.ccls.	1513 L68
L69	L68 OR L56 OR L57 OR L58 OR L59 OR L60 OR L61 OR L62 OR L63 OR L64 OR L65 OR L66 OR L67	12846 L69
L70	L69 and (L8 OR L35 OR L34 OR L40 OR L41 OR L42)	0 L70
L71	captex$ or CAPTEX$	952 L71
L72	L71 AND (aliskiren or ankiren or enalkiren or remikiren or L41 OR L42 OR L40 OR L34 OR L35 OR L8)	1 L72

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

US 20040052824A1

(19) **United States**

(12) **Patent Application Publication** (10) **Pub. No.: US 2004/0052824 A1**

Abou Chacra-Vernet et al. (43) **Pub. Date: Mar. 18, 2004**

(54) **MICELLAR COLLOIDAL PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITION CONTAINING A LIPOPHILIC ACTIVE PRINCIPLE**

(76) Inventors: **Marie-Line Abou Chacra-Vernet**, Nice (FR); **Claude Laruelle**, Villeneuve-Loubet (FR); **Dominique Toselli**, Nice (FR)

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(21) Appl. No.: **10/465,923**

(22) PCT Filed: **Dec. 27, 2001**

(86) PCT No.: **PCT/FR01/04212**

(30) **Foreign Application Priority Data**

Dec. 28, 2000 (FR) 00/17250

Publication Classification

(51) **Int. Cl.**[7] **A61K 31/56**; A61K 31/203; A61K 35/78; A61K 9/00

(52) **U.S. Cl.** **424/400**; 424/725; 514/171; 514/559

(57) **ABSTRACT**

The invention concerns novel pharmaceutical compositions capable of comprising micelles containing at least a very lipophilic principle, enabling to enhance bioavailability of active principles insoluble in aqueous solvents called MIDDS® (Micellar Improved Drug Delivery Solutions).

US 20070037821A1

(19) **United States**

(12) **Patent Application Publication** (10) **Pub. No.: US 2007/0037821 A1**

Garvey et al. (43) **Pub. Date: Feb. 15, 2007**

(54) **NITROSATED GLUTAMIC ACID COMPOUNDS, COMPOSITIONS AND METHODS OF USE**

(75) Inventors: **David S. Garvey**, Dover, MA (US); **Richard A. Earl**, Westfield, MA (US); **Malko Ezawa**, Acton, MA (US); **Xinqin Fang**, Lexington, MA (US); **Ricky D. Gaston**, Malden, MA (US); **Subhash P. Khanapure**, Clinton, MA (US); **Chia-En Lin**, Concord, MA (US); **Ramani R. Ranatunga**, Lexington, MA (US); **Cheri A. Stevenson**, Haverhill, MA (US); **Shlow-Jyi Wey**, Billerica, MA (US)

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(21) Appl. No.: **10/573,030**

(22) PCT Filed: **Sep. 27, 2004**

(86) PCT No.: **PCT/US04/31372**

§ 371(c)(1),
(2), (4) Date: **Mar. 22, 2006**

Related U.S. Application Data

(60) Provisional application No. 60/505,921, filed on Sep. 26, 2003.

Publication Classification

(51) **Int. Cl.**

A61K 31/495	(2007.01)
C07D 241/04	(2006.01)
A61K 31/21	(2006.01)
C07C 203/02	(2007.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.** **514/252.12**; 514/509; 544/399; 558/482; 558/483

(57) **ABSTRACT**

The invention describes novel nitrosated glutamic acid compounds and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof, and novel compositions comprising at least one nitrosated glutamic acid compound, and, optionally, at least one nitric oxide donor and/or at least one therapeutic agent. The invention also provides novel kits comprising at least one nitrosated glutamic acid compound, and, and, optionally, at least one nitric oxide donor compound and/or at least one therapeutic agent. The invention also provides methods for (a) treating cardiovascular diseases; (b) treating renovascular diseases; (c) treating diabetes; (d) treating diseases resulting from oxidative stress; (e) treating endothelial dysfunctions; (f) treating diseases caused by endothelial dysfunctions; (g) treating cirrhosis; (h) treating pre-eclampsia; (j) treating osteoporosis; (k) treating nephropathy; (l) treating diseases resulting from elevated levels of gamma-glutamyl transpeptidase and (m) the targeted delivery of compounds and nitric oxide to organs, cells or tissues containing the enzyme gamma-glutamyl transpeptidase.

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L50: Entry 16 of 16 File: USPT Dec 5, 2000

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6156731 A
TITLE: Polypeptide composition for oral administration

Brief Summary Text (7):
E. German Patent Application No. DD 252 539 A published Dec. 23, 1987, Derwent Abstract 88-133631/20, discloses oral administration of active peptides such as insulin, Substance P, GnRH or its analogs, atrial natriuretic peptide, a synthetic thymus peptide, an ACE- or renin-inhibiting peptide or a neuropeptide in the form of controlled-release compositions comprising the active peptide immobilized on a carrier, a gastrointestinal absorption promoter, and a protease inhibitor. The absorption promoter is a protein/fatty acid condensate and the protease inhibitor is epsilon-aminocaproic acid or derivative thereof or aprotinin.

Brief Summary Text (12):
H. Okada et al., J. Pharm. Sci., 71(12), 1367 (1982), evaluate the absorption of a potent luteinizing hormone-releasing hormone analog, leuprolide, through different routes such as, for example, vaginal, rectal, nasal, and oral administration, in rats. For oral administration, a mixed micellar solution with monoolein, sodium taurocholate, and sodium glycocholate was prepared. Vaginal administration showed the greatest potency among nonparenteral routes followed successively by rectal, nasal and oral administration.

Previous Doc Next Doc Go to Doc#

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20040052824 A1
TITLE: Micellar colloidal pharmaceutical composition containing a lipophilic active principle

Abstract Paragraph:
The invention concerns novel pharmaceutical compositions capable of comprising micelles containing at least a very lipophilic principle, enabling to enhance bioavailability of active principles insoluble in aqueous solvents called MIDDS.RTM. (Micellar Improved Drug Delivery Solutions).

Summary of Invention Paragraph:
[0001] The present invention relates to novel micelle-forming pharmaceutical compositions containing at least one lipophilic active principle, which make it possible to increase the bioavailability of active principles insoluble in aqueous solvents, designated by the term MIDDS.RTM. (Micellar Improved Drug Delivery Solution).

Summary of Invention Paragraph:
[0019] Now, maintaining a lipophilic AP in micellar solution allowing its intestinal absorption is the key to success in preparing an effective lipid formulation.

Summary of Invention Paragraph:
[0020] Furthermore, the best SEDDSs, i.e. those which solubilize a large quantity of AP and which form very fine micellar dispersions, are generally the most hydrophilic. Now, it is for these hydrophilic SEDDSs (containing a hydrophilic S and CoS having high HLB values, in general greater than 12) that the risks of recrystallization of the AP in vivo are the greatest (Pouton, Bulletin Technique Gattefoss, 1999, 92, 41-49) and consequently the suprabioavailability of the AP is not necessarily achieved.

Summary of Invention Paragraph:
[0033] The inventors set themselves the objective of providing a self-emulsifying pharmaceutical composition intended for oral administration, capable of forming a micellar solution or a microemulsion upon contact with digestive fluids, thus allowing the formulation of very lipophilic, or even extremely lipophilic, active principles while improving their bioavailability, said composition being stable in the liquid state and in the form of a microemulsion and leads to a very fine and homogeneous micellar dispersion.

Summary of Invention Paragraph:
[0046] The inventors have indeed demonstrated that this composition allows the dissolution of very lipophilic APs and leads, in the presence of a hydrophilic phase, to formulations forming fine, stable and homogeneous micellar colloidal dispersions, thus making it possible to improve the bioavailability of these APs in the gastrointestinal tract.

Summary of Invention Paragraph:
[0048] Depending on the excipients used in their formulation, there may be liquid lipid solutions or solid (semisolid, pasty) solutions at room temperature. The pharmaceutical compositions in accordance with the present invention form in all cases a microemuision or a colloidal solution, of the micellar type, upon contact with an aqueous phase.

Summary of Invention Paragraph:
[0063] Among the cardiovascular system drugs, there may be mentioned in particular antagonists of angiotensin II (sartans) such as valsartan, losartan, irbesartan, candesartan, tasosartan, telmisartan (log P=4.8); .alpha.- and .beta.-blockers such as carvediol, celiprolol (log P=2.07); calcium inhibitors (dihydropyridines) such as verapamil (log P=3.8), diltiazem (log P=2.7), nifedipine (log P=2.75) and

nitrendipine (log P=3.7). It is also possible to mention other compounds, antihypertensives, such as renin-inhibiting peptides, oxazolidinone derivatives or glycol peptides substituted with amino residues and/or azole- or thiazole-containing heterocyclic rings (log P of between 2 and 4).

Detail Description Paragraph:
[0113] On the other hand, the composition F2 not forming part of the invention, because it contains a large quantity of lipophilic phase (75%) and having a high HLB (HLB=14), leads to a semisolid formulation at room temperature, which is unstable and leads, in the presence of a hydrophilic phase, to a nonhomogeneous micellar solution in the form of microdroplets, composed of two different populations of micelles in terms of size: on average 112 nm (33%) and 900 nm (67%).

Previous Doc Next Doc Go to Doc#